

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 14th November, 1883.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 10th November, states that the rules and regulations about the Civil Service Examination for 1884 have been published in official Gazettes. But the reduced limit of age for candidates being maintained, such publication of the rules and regulations is quite useless. It is idle to think that natives can compete at such an early age. The agitation lately made in England for raising the limit of age appears to have been fruitless. So long as the limit is not raised the examination cannot be considered as open to natives, who labour under great disadvantages compared with Englishmen. Can they acquire such proficiency in English as is necessary for that examination and undertake such a long journey at such an early age? Great stress has been laid on the employment of cheap native agency in conducting the administration as an economical measure, but obviously the scheme cannot be carried out unless necessary alterations are made in the rules about the Civil Service Examination, with a view of placing the examination within reach of natives. We ask for no special indulgence for our countrymen, but we only want fair play. (The *Mitrā Vilās* (Lahore), of the

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

12th November, argues that if Government be unwilling to raise the limit of age, it should also hold the examination in India. If residence in England for a year or two be considered essential in the case of native candidates, they may be required to go there after they have passed the prescribed examination here and been selected for the Civil Service.)

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 8th November, referring to the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor in Oudh. Governor in Fyzabad and Bahraich in Oudh, remarks that, whatever may be the real object of his tour, it is to be hoped that he will avail himself of the opportunity to make an enquiry into the condition of the people. Above all, he should ask the ryots how, on the occasion of the arrival of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner in their villages on tour, they are pressed into his service, how they are made to supply everything to his camp *gratis*, and what maltreatment they are subjected to at the hands of the tahsil officials in case of refusal. When Mr. Dyson, the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, was on tour in the interior of his district last year, at one place a tahsil official caused the people to supply something to his camp *gratis*. As soon as he came to know this he at once punished that official. If all officers took care like him to see that everything supplied to their camps was paid for, there would be no room for complaint.

Circulation,
200 copies

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow, of the 6th November, states that the talukdars of Oudh gave a dinner to the Lieutenant-Governor on the day of the late Dewali in the Kaisarbagh. His Honor arrived in the Baradari at 9 P. M. and took his seat. A few minutes after his arrival he rose from his seat and desired that fireworks should be let off. The talukdars desired to present an address to him, but he did not receive it. It may be inferred from this that he dislikes eulogy or hates natives, or at all events he is overcautions in mixing with them. As soon as

Dinner given to Lieutenant-Governor by talukdars of Oudh.

the pyrotechnic displays were over, he went to the table, took a little tea, and at once left for the Government House. The talukdars were quite surprised at his short stay. There is another thing that deserves to be noticed in connection with that entertainment. The nobility and gentry of Lucknow were not invited to attend on the occasion.

The *Hind Pradip* (Allahabad), for October, states that the graduates of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor

Circulation,
220 copies.

Employment of graduates in the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

about two months ago on the subject of their employment in the public service, but no answer has yet been given by His Honor. The unsatisfactory condition of graduates in these provinces is really a great stain on British rule. True, Government is not bound to make all of them subordinate judges, deputy collectors or tahsildars, but there seems to be no reason why they should be excluded from every branch of the public service. Formerly they could easily obtain posts in the Educational Department, but, as their number is necessarily on the increase, that department is unable to provide employment for them. It is a constant complaint with the Director of Public Instruction and the Principals of colleges that high education is not appreciated by the people. But when the Middle Class Examination certificate is a sufficient passport for the public service, who could be so foolish as to undergo the trouble and expense of acquiring university education? In fact, high education is at a discount in these provinces and is practically a disqualification for Government employ. Many European officers do not like graduates simply because of their independent bearing. The rapid spread of education in Bengal is chiefly due to the encouragement shown by the Bengal Government to graduates. We do not see why the North-Western Provinces Government does not freely utilize their services. Could it be doubted for a moment that a graduate would perform his duty more efficiently than a half educated man? Have not the few graduates, who have been lately

appointed munsifs, acquitted themselves well? When the covenanted Civil, Military, Medical, and Engineering services are recruited by competitive examinations, why should not the same system be adopted in regard to other services? We are no partisans of any class of the community, but we advocate the appointment of well-educated and conscientious persons to offices of trust and responsibility only in the interest of Government and the public. As the people have frequent occasion to come in contact with deputy collectors, tahsildars and inspectors of police, too great care cannot be exercised in making selections for those offices. Graduates might not be flatterers, but they would undoubtedly make more efficient and popular officers.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The same paper, referring to the rules about the admission of candidates to the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, observes that the rules are highly commendable, inasmuch as they are calculated to prevent utterly incompetent persons from entering the public service. It was absolutely necessary to fix a standard of qualification. We hope the rules will be soon extended to those departments to which they already do not apply. But we regret to say that the rules have been marred by a very objectionable and unjust provision. The rules provide that a candidate for an office, in which a knowledge of English is required, should have passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class or the Entrance examination, *with Urdu as the second language*. This unnecessary and inequitable restriction as to second language has disqualified thousands of candidates, who have passed those examinations in English and Hindi, for employment under Government.

The same paper calls Lord Ripon an Akbar and praises him for the firmness exhibited by him in encountering the Anglo-Indian opposition to the Native Jurisdiction Bill. (The same paper

Lord Ripon.

also publishes a Hindî poem praising Lord Ripon for the repeal of the Press Act, the encouragement of private enterprise, and the introduction of the local self-government scheme, and praying him to pass the Ilbert Bill in order to remove the disability under which Native Magistrates labour.)

The dialogue between the Hindî widow and her female friend (see page 841 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 17th October, 1883) is continued in the *Ārya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for September (published in November). The stoppage of the *suttee* by Lord Bentinck is condemned as a half-hearted measure. He stopped midway and really made the condition of widows more miserable than before. The remedy has proved worse than the disease. By immolating themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, Hindî widows escaped those life-long miseries and misfortunes to which they are now exposed. When Lord Bentinck prohibited the *suttee*, he ought to have encouraged the re-marriage of widows. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will now accomplish what was left undone by Lord Bentinck. The widow's friend promises to publish a memorial, addressed to the Viceroy, in the next issue of the *Ārya Darpan* on the subject of the encouragement of widow marriage.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Āzim* (Morádábád), of the 5th November, states that the case of the *Ahsanu-l-Akhbār* of Amroha, which had been pending for the last 10 months, was decided on the 2nd idem. The proprietor of that paper was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 and imprisonment for one month, and the editor to a fine of Rs. 100 and imprisonment for one month. They at once instituted appeals and were released on giving security for Rs. 1,400. If journalists are sentenced to such severe punishment, they can hardly be expected to perform their duties with independence.

Circulation,
175 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 6th November, writing from Meerut, complains of the alleged oppression of the people by the police. The present sub-inspector is more tyrannical than even his predecessor, Asghar Khan, and gets up false cases. The worst of it is that Magistrates believe police reports as gospel truths and convict persons, sent by the police, without making careful enquiries. Constables out-do sub-inspectors in tyranny and oppression.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 10th November, states that in his last Educational Report Colonel Holroyd has also given the numbers of those boys who have left schools after passing the different prescribed examinations, but who have got no employment. In reviewing the report the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed regret at this state of things, and remarked that education is not given at Government schools only with the object of qualifying boys for the public service. Instead of waiting for employment in Government offices, they would do well to follow some trade or profession. We have heard that Sir Charles Aitchison is even of opinion that industrial arts should be taught in Government schools. Indeed, it would be a great misfortune for this country if natives continued to regard the public service as the only means of acquiring wealth. Any nation that neglects its arts and industries and depends upon others for the supply of its wants is sure to be soon reduced to poverty. It behoves the native nobility and gentry to establish industrial schools in all parts of the country.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th November, states that one of the chief causes of the prevalence of sickness is the use of bad grain. Grain-dealers sometimes keep grain for several years in deep holes in the ground and sell it in time of scarcity. No grain-dealer should be allowed

to keep grain more than two years, and all grain that becomes unfit for use should be destroyed.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th November, urges that, like other public offices, Settlement offices in the Panjáb should be entirely closed on holidays. In Settlement offices only Hindús are allowed a holiday on the occasion of a Hindú festival, and when there is a Musalmán festival, only Musalmáns get a holiday. This arrangement is very objectionable. In the first place, as Hindús and Musalmáns are accustomed to participate in each other's festivals, one class is grieved when it is prevented from taking part in the festivals of the other. Secondly, when some hands are allowed a holiday, those who have to attend the office do little or no work on that day. Their attendance is merely nominal. In fact, they are so much grieved at having to attend the office on a holiday that they do not properly perform their duty for several days.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Nusratu-l-Akhbár* (Delhi), of the 24th October (received on the 9th November), republishes an article, headed "A native again shot by a European," from the *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 28th October, which was not received in this office. The following is a translation of the article :—Deer, wild boars, tigers, and other game are more largely found in Khairágarh, which is traversed by a range of the Vindhya mountains than in other parts of the Allahábád district, and the civil and military officers of the district frequently go to that place for shooting in consequence. In fact, the district officers spend the greater part of the cold weather there. In selecting a tahsildár for that place care is always taken that he is a good horseman and capable of rendering aid to European sportsmen. A large portion of the chaprásis attached to the tahsil are Bhils, whose chief duty consists in assisting European sportsmen and in procuring game every day for

Circulation,
200 copies.

the tahsildár and his guests. The higher officers are privy to this, but they connive at it. The evil was at its height in the time of Mr. Robertson, late Collector of Allahábád. He was very fond of hunting wild boars by a spear. Hundreds of cultivators were obliged to abandon their work and to act as beaters of game. Many fields, through which the party happened to pass, were injured, and cultivators employed as beaters were often attacked and killed by wild beasts. The state of things is not so bad now, but still three or four cultivators are wounded every year by beasts of prey in assisting European sportsmen. Three days ago a military officer went to Khairágarh for shooting. The tahsildár lent him the services of some Bhil chaprásis and perhaps also one or two tahsíl officials. As soon as the officer saw a deer, which was driven towards him by a chaprásí, he was highly delighted and at once fired on the animal, although the chaprásí had repeatedly made a sign to him to wait and allow him to get out of the way. The bullet missed the game and struck the poor chaprásí in the leg. A native doctor, who was sent for from Meja, dressed the wound, but the chaprásí is quite senseless, and there is little hope of his recovery. Had the officer been a native, the unfortunate incident would have at once exposed him to innumerable troubles and harassments at the hands of the police.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 7th November, is glad to state that Government has ordered criminal courts to give copies of judgments to convicts in warrant cases without charging copying fees. The editor is of opinion that orders should be also issued for the grant of copies without delay, in order that prisoners may be able to institute appeals as soon after their conviction as possible.

The same paper urges that the Panjáb Government should issue strict orders to the effect that when the Deputy Commissioners and

Assessment of the licence,
tax in the Panjáb.

other district officers go on tour, they should make enquiries at every place in order to satisfy themselves that the license tax has been properly assessed there. No pains should be spared to make the assessments proper and equitable. Every direct tax is unpopular in this country, and when it is not properly assessed, it becomes doubly so.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th November, regrets to state Administration of justice by European officers. that sometimes European officers are influenced by race feeling in dispensing justice. It will be remembered that some time ago an officer at Agra acquitted a European convict on appeal, on the ground that there was illness in the jail at the time! But the High Court, of course, reversed his judgment and restored the sentence passed on the convict by the court of first instance. The editor then refers to two other cases which occurred at Saháranpur. In one of those cases one Munshi Áftáb Husain, Irrigation Deputy Magistrate, charged a person with offering him a bribe of Rs. 35, and Munshi Rádhá Krishan, Deputy Magistrate, convicted the accused and sentenced him to punishment. But the appellate Court doubted the statement made on oath by Munshi Áftáb Husain, and remitted the sentence passed on the convict by Munshi Rádhá Krishan, remarking that the convict had probably offered the sum as the cost of digging a drain, although there was no mention whatever of this in the records of the case. The editor then gives the details of the other case, in which Mr. McKeown, inspector of police, charged two sub-inspectors of police with offering him bribes. Mr. McKeown was in charge of the current duties of the District Superintendent of Police at the time. The District Magistrate convicted and punished the accused on the mere statement of Mr. McKeown, although his previous conduct had not been satisfactory and he had been transferred from Etah under suspicion of his honesty.

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bhārati Vilds* (Agra), of the 5th November, publishes a Hindī poem urging the substitution of Hindī in place of Urdū as the Court language.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Sajjankīnti Sudhakar* (Udaipur), of the 5th November, after pointing out that kine are very useful animals and are held in respect by Hindūs, urges that Government should prohibit the slaughter of those animals.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 5th November, gives a brief account of the late Id riots at Bombay, and remarks that if the slaughter of kine is not put a stop to, a serious outbreak is sure to occur some day throughout the country. Hindūs have long been praying for the prohibition of the evil custom, but it is to be regretted that Government has hitherto turned a deaf ear to them. (The *Ārya Darpan* (Shāhjahānpur), for September, referring to the late Id riots at Bombay and Delhi, expresses surprise that, although such religious quarrels break out every year, Government does not prohibit the killing of kine, especially when even Maulvis have declared that the custom is not enjoined by the Muhammadan religion.)

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasīm-i-Agra* (Extraordinary), of the 12th November, states that the suspension of trade continues at Agra. Muhammadans have opened shops for the sale of grain, &c. The military guard was withdrawn from the city on the night of the 11th idem. Muharram processions in streets are attended by no riots. Few Hindūs are to be seen in streets and thoroughfares. It is rumoured that in the two or three Hindū marriages, which took place on the 10th, the bridegrooms were not allowed to wear the bridal wreaths or crowns on their heads. It has been ascertained that the officer in charge

of the city has prohibited Hindús from having any kind of music. Beef is carried through the Phulatti and the Seva-ka-Bázár. In the extra of the 13th idem the editor states that Hindús have not yet re-opened their shops. No Hindú shopkeeper or spectator, except a few betel-leaf seller, was to be seen at the Karbala, where the tázias are buried, on the last day of the Muharram. The District Judge, the Magistrate and some other Englishmen, as well as Munshi Rájá Lál, Munshi Sheo Náráyan, and Lálá Chokhe Lál, took their seats in Lálá Chokhe Lál's garden, which is situated on the Karbalá road, on that day. A rumour is current to the effect that one or two brickbats were thrown amidst the Muhurram processions in streets and that one or two persons were slightly hurt thereby. A quarrel ensued between two Muharram processions in the Johri bázár about precedence. About sixteen or seventeen respectable Hindú bankers of the Johri bázár and other streets were arrested by the police on the 12th November at 2 P. M., and detained at the police-station till 6 P. M. At the Lohe-ki-Mandwi, when a Hindú bridegroom, who was a mere boy and was accompanied by a number of his female relatives, went to a temple in the neighbourhood of his house on the 11th November to perform some religious ceremonies there, a gang of butchers went to the temple and removed the bridal crown or wreath from his head by force. When the outrage was reported to the police, they refused to enter it in their diary. No marriage processions were allowed, but bridegrooms were carried secretly in *ekkas* under the protection or rather custody of the police to the houses of the brides. Some Hindú huts situated near Nobasta or Álamganj were destroyed by fire, but the police are said to have refused to register the incident. At some places labourers were pressed into service to carry tázias. Likewise labourers were also obtained by force from the neighbouring villages for the same purpose. An ordinary meeting of the Municipal Committee was held on the 13th November, but no reference was made at the meeting to

the suspension of trade! The indifferent attitude of the Committee towards the popular feeling makes us doubt whether the members are at all representatives of the people. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, states that the suspension of trade lasted from the 8th to the 14th idem. The *Tijá* of the Muharram was held on the 14th idem, and Pandit Kidár Náth, Deputy Collector, Munshi Rájá Lál, and the city police inspector managed the fair. On the morning of that day a false rumour was spread to the effect that an outbreak had taken place. On this a body of police horse and foot, carrying guns and drawn swords, entered the city. Mr. Finlay, Magistrate, was himself present at the city police-station during the fair. They say that he even gave a rupee as an offering to Husain. A Hindú, who was going with music to worship the Sitla on the 14th November, was deprived of his instruments of music by force on the Kacharighát road. The police refused to enter the incident in their diary. The jail was strictly guarded during the Muharram, and on the 13th November the doors of the fort were closed. (The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 7th November, publishes *in extenso* the order issued by the Magistrate on the 2nd November about the kine fair.)

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* (Extra), of the 12th November, is glad to state that the Kans and kine Muharram at Muttra and Háthras fairs, held at Muttra and Háthras during the Muharram, were attended by no riots. Hindú marriage processions also freely passed through the streets at those places.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Naiyár-i-Ázim* (Morádábád), of the 5th November, complains that at Morádábád Musalmáns celebrate the Muharram in their houses, but no Muharram processions are allowed in streets, while Hindús have full liberty to perform their religious ceremonies. It is believed that even a Hindú marriage procession is to take place during the present Muharram. We can under-

stand the recognition of a distinction between Europeans and natives. But we do not see how Government can be justified in distinguishing between Hindús and Muhamma-dans.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahábád), of the 12th Novem-
ber, is glad to state that the Bharat
Muharram at Allahábád. Miláp and the Káfi fairs were held
with usual pomp during the late Muharram at Allahábád and
went off quietly. The excellent arrangements made by Mr.
Patterson, Officiating Magistrate, for the preservation of
order reflect great credit on him.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Bhárat Bhúshan* (Cawnpore), for November, com-
Road between Cawn- plains that the road leading from
pore and Ranjitpurwa. Cawnpore to Ranjitpurwa, Unao, *via*
Achalganj, is in a very bad state, and urges that it should
be metalled. The editor also complains that there are no
trees and wells on that road.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 10th November,
adverting to the *Hindustán*, an Anglo-
Anglo-Hindí journal started in England. Hindí journal lately started in Eng-
land by Rájá Rámpál Singh, remarks that the journal is
intended to supply a long-felt want, and hopes that it will
prove very useful in ventilating Indian grievances.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The death of Swámi Dayánand Saraswati has been no-
Death of Swámi Dayá- ticed with regret by many vernacular
nand Saraswati. newspapers. The country is said to
have lost an eminent Sanskrit scholar and a reformer in
him.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Al-Nab-i-Hind	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Nov. 10th	Nov. 11th	150 copies.
2	Al-Nab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	5th 7th & 9th.	8th & 11th respectively.	5000
3	Al-Nab-i-Hind	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	7th	10th	2000
4	Al-Nab-i-Sikandar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	2nd	8th	300
5	Al-Nab-i-Talwar	Saaidpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	9th	11th	2500
6	Al-Nab-i-Ahmed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	8th	12th	1350
7	Al-Nab-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	6th	10th	1000
8	Al-Nab-i-Alam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	7th & 10th	10th & 13th respectively.	1300
9	Al-Nab-i-Famannat	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	8th	14th	125
10	Al-Nab-i-Ahmed	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhtu-l-din	6th	11th	100
11	Al-Nab-i-Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	6th & 10th	8th & 12th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Al-Nab-i-Ahmed	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	5th	9th	98 copies.
13	Al-Nab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lai	10th	13th	141
14	Al-Nab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nuru-l-din	"	"	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	Al-Nab-i-Ahmed	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	8th	14th	230 copies.

	Arya Darpan	Shahjahanpur.	Hind-Urd.	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh...	For Sep.				
16	Ashtadul-Sunnat	Lahore	Urd	Ditto	Mahammad Husain	For July	12th	...	800	"
17	Biharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- ish.	Weekly	Pota Ram	Nov. 9th	11th	...	135	"
18	Biharat Bhawan	Cawnpore,	Hindi-Urd.	Monthly	Munshi Gangá Prasád	For Nov.	"	"
19	Biharat Vilas	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Dás	Nov. 5th	8th	...	150	"
20	Buddh-e-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urd	Weekly	Thekur Prasád	" 19th	13th	...	200	"
21	Buddh-e-Nikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Mahammad Husain,	" 12th	14th	...	450	"
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Kazlu-din	" 7th	11th	...	310	"
23	Deek Utkarsh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām	" 10th	12th	...	700	"
24	Gurmukh Akhbar	Delhi	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 7th	11th	"
25	Habib-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urd	Ditto	Pandit Prāim Narāin	" 8th	9th	...	550	"
26	Habib-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sāhāb Muhammad Nābī.	"	10th	"
27	Hinduldas	Lucknow.	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Gangá Prasād	"	14th	...	500	"
28	Hind Pradip	Allahābād,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt	For Oct.	13th	...	220	"
29	Indian Punch	Lucknow,	Urd	Weekly	Sri Krishna	Nov. 1st	9th	...	250	"
30	Jaipur Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Alamu-l-din	" 9th	13th	...	330	"
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urd.	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasād	" 7th & 10th	10th & 13th	...	200	"
32	Jaipur-i-Tar	Meerut	Urd	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 1st & 8th	respectively	...	90	"
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Morādābād,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alf	Oct. 28th	8th	...	125	"
34	Jam-i-Jamshed	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqūb	Nov. 12th	14th	...	250	"
35	Jam-i-Jamshed	Benares	Hindi-Urd.	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	" 9th	11th	...	600	"
36	Jam-i-Jamshed	Benares	Hindi-Urd.	Ditto	M.A.	"	"
37	Kasi Yachan Suktā,	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	" 5th	8th	...	350	"
38	Khair Khawar-i-Alam	Delhi	Urd	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 6th	11th	...	140	"
39	Khair Khawar-i-Pan-jab.	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 4th	8th	...	600	"

600 copies (in-
cluding 501
copies taken
by Govt.)

350 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdú	Bi-weekly	Munshi Harsukh Rai.	1888. Nov. 7th & 10th	1888. Nov. 9th & 13th respectively.	420 450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Lam-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	5th	8th	72 copies.
42	Lawrence's Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbálul-dín	Oct. 31st	10th	166
43	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshí Lal	Nov. 1st & 8th	12th & 13th respectively.	...
44	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás	8th	10th	300
45	Madrass Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	5th	9th	100
46	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	6th	...	200
47	Mada-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	1st & 9th	9th & 18th respectively.	40
48	Mihri-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Oct. 24th & 1st Nov.	9th	100
49	Mihri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubfu-llah	Nov. 8th	11th	140
50	Mitra Vild	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rám	5th & 12th	8th & 14th respectively.	250
51	Meir Gazette	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Khushwaqt Rai	Oct. 28th & 4th Nov.	8th & 13th respectively.	370
52	Mumázu-l-Akhbar	Barábanki,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yúsuf,	24th & 1st Nov.	10th	160
53	Nayar-i-Azim	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	Nov. 5th	9th	125
54	Najm-i-Akhbar	Etáwah	Ditto	Ditto	Káhu-llah Khán	8th	13th	150
55	Najm-i-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Prátáp Kriahn	4th	8th	239

56	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamná Dás	...	"	7th & 15th	...	8th & 17th respectively.	325	"
57	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihārī Lāl	...	"	6th	...	8th	120	"
58	Nasim-i-Ashān	...	Ludhiānā,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. K. M. Wherry	...	"	8th	...	10th	122	"
59	Nasim-i-Baddān	...	Badān	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	...	"	1st & 8th	...	10th & 11th	750	"
60	Nasim-i-Anbār	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yāqūb,	...	"	10th	...	respectively.	250	"
61	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	Oct. 24th & 1st	...	10th	319	"
62	Nyaya-Sudhā	...	Hardā	...	Marāthi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Basdeo Bhāskar	...	"	Nov. 7th	...	9th	200	"
63	Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasād	...	"	8th, 9th	...	8th, 9th, 11th 13th & 14th respectively.	400	"
64	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjād Husain	...	"	6th	...	9th	310 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
65	Panjāb Akhbar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Azim	...	"	7th & 10th	...	12th & 14th	250	"
66	Panjāb Akhbar	...	Patālā	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	"	5th	...	8th	300	"
67	Pravag Samachar	...	Allahabad,	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewakī Nandan	...	"	12th	...	13th	700	"
68	Pravag Samachar	...	Meerut	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshī Lāl	...	"	Oct. 28th & 4th	...	8th & 13th	108	"
69	Public Opinion	...	Benāres	...	Urdū-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	...	"	Nov. 7th	...	9th	600	"
70	Quadrant Akhbar	...	Jullundur,	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Mirzā Mavahhid	...	"	10th	...	12th	108	"
71	Rafiq-i-Am	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Diwān Chand	...	"	8th	...	9th & 13th	600	"
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nādir Alf Shāh	...	"	7th & 12th	...	respectively.	450	"
73	Rajpūtānā Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	Hindī-Urdū,	...	Ditto	...	Munnā Lāl	...	"	5th	...	8th	263	"
74	Reformer	...	Lahore	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Nathā Rām	...	"	7th	...	10th	700	"
75	Rehmat Akhbar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mahā Narāin	...	"	8th	...	11th	184	"
76	Sabha Kapāthālā	...	Kapāthālā	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfu-l-dīn	...	"	10th	...	14th	120	"
77	Sadiqu-i-Akhbar	...	Bhāwal- pur.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwārka Nāth	...	"	8th	...	11th	320	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
78	Sejtan Kees Gadh- kar.	Udaipur ...	Hindī	Weekly	Banahī Dhar	Nov 5th	Nov. 11th	200 copies.
79	Shah-i-Far	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrā- hīm.	6th	" 8th	175 "
80	Sultān-i-Awraf	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ishāq Hasan Khān.	1st	" 11th	...
81	Takshu-i-Ash	Sitapur ...	Ditto	Monthly	Munsh Lāl	"	" 14th	500 "
82	Tariya-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	Oct. 31st & 8th Nov.	" 12th	150 "
83	Victoria Paper	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	Nov. 5th, 6th, 7th 8th, 9th & 10th.	" 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th res- pectively.	900 "

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